

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

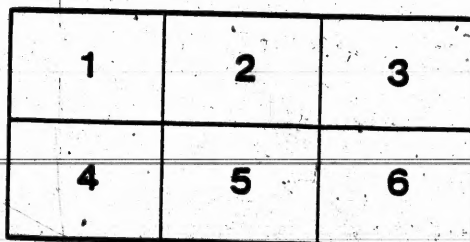
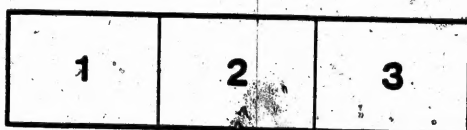
Memorial University of St. John's

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol $\rightarrow$ (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

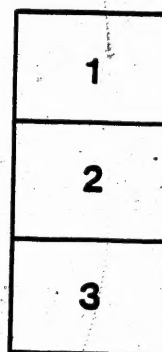
Memorial University of St. John's

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole $\rightarrow$ signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.





Isles and Territories

Belonging to His

MAJESTY

I N

A M E R I C A.

NEWFOUNDLAND, an Island for extent doth equalize Description of Newfoundland
England, from whence it is distant about 600 *Leagues*. It is
 situate betwixt the *degrees* of 46 and 53 of Northern *Latitude*,
 and is only severed from the Continent of *America*
 by an Arm of the Sea, like unto that which divides *England*
 from *France*.

It is famous for many spacious and excellent *Bays* and *Harbours*, and its Bays and Rivers.
 within Land for the variety of fresh Springs, whose waters are delicious.

It hath great plenty of *fish*, land and water-fowl, and is sufficiently
 stocked with *Deers*, *Hares*, *Ossers*, *Foxes*, *Squerrils*, and other *Beasts*, which
 yield good *Furrs*; and although not over-burthened with *Wood*, yet doth
 it afford abundance of stately Trees fit for *Timber*, *Masts*, *Planks*, and sun-
 dry other uses.

The *soil* in most places is esteemed *fertile*; the *climate* wholesome, its soil.
 though the rigour of the *Winter season*, and the excess of heats in *Sum-*
mer, do detract something from its due praise.

The North and West Parts are thinly inhabited, by a sort of people Inhabitants
 more rude and savage, than those of *New-England*, and other places in
 the adjacent Continent.

This Island of *Newfoundland* was first discovered by the English, who The English
 are the true Proprietors thereof, and whose interest hath been there con- the true Pro-
 tinued (by several) under the Reigns of divers *Kings* and *Queens*.

In the Year 1623, Sir *George Calvert* Kt. then principal Secretary of
 State, and afterwards Lord *Baltimore*, obtained a Patent of part of *New-*
foundland, which was erected into a *Province*, and called *Avalon*, where
 he caused a Plantation to be settled, and a stately *House* and *Town* to be built
 at *Ferryland*; And afterwards transported himself and Family thither,
 and continuing the *Plantation* by his *Deputy*, till by descent (after his
 Lordships decease) it came to his Son and Heir the Right Honorable *Ge-*
orge, now Lord *Baltimore*, who by *Deputies* from time to time, hath been
 no less carefull to preserve his Interest, though during the late troubles in
 England,

American Plantations.

England, he was by Sir David Kirks means, for some years dispossessed; but was again therein re-invested upon his Majesties happy restoration.

There is no part of *New-found-land* generally more happy for multiplicity of excellent *Bays* and *Harbours*, then the Province of *Avalon*, and where vast quantities of *fish* are yearly caught by the English, especially at *Ferry-land*, and the Bay of *Bulls*. But the whole Coast of the *Ile* affords infinite plenty of *Codd* and *Poor-John*, which is the chief *commoditie* of the *Ile*, and is grown to a settled *trade*, to the enrichment of those that have a concern for the same; and were the English diligent to inspect the advantage that might accrue unto them by the settling *Plantations* on the *Ile*, and raising *Fortifications* for the security of the place, in few years the great benefit would soon be found, and the whole *fishery* engrossed to our selves.

Description
of *New-Eng-land*.

NEW-ENGLAND, seated North of *Mary-land*, containeth according to the report of Captain *Smith*, 70 miles of *Sea-coast*, in which track are found divers good *Havens*, some of which are capable to harbour about 500 sail of Ships from the fury of the Sea or Winds, by reason of the interposition of the great number of *Iles* that lye about the Coast. And although the Country is seated in the midst of the *Temperate Zone*, yet is the *Clima*, as to heat and cold, more uncertain then those *European Kingdoms* which lye parallel with it; and as to *Virginia*, this may be compared as *Scotland* is to *England*.

Its Situation.

The Air.

Its Inhabitants.

Its Rivers
and Fish.

Fowl and
Birds.

Beasts, both
Wild and
Tame.

Hurtful
things.

Its Trees
and Fruits.

Its Commodities
and trade.

The air is here found very agreeable to the English, which induces them to possess divers potent Colonies.

The Country is inhabited by divers sorts of people, who are governed by their particular *Kings*, and do much differ in their *Customs* and *Manners* from one another, as do the *Indians* in *Virginia*, *Mary-land*, and other parts of *America*; and do generally live at variance with each other. They have their *Towns* and *Settlements*, and their *Riches* doth chiefly consist in their *Furs* and *Skins*, which they sell to the English who there inhabit.

The Country is well watered with *Rivers*, the chief amongst which are *Agamentic*, *Conesticut*, *Kinebequy*, *Merrimeck*, *Misbin*, *Mistick*, *Neraganset*, *Pascataway*, *Pemnaquid*, *Tachobacco*, &c. And in these, as also in the Sea, are taken excellent *fish*, as *Codd*, *Thornback*, *Sturgeon*, *Porpuses*, *Haddock*, *Salmons*, *Herrings*, *Mackrill*, *Oysters*, *Lobsters*, *Crab-fish*, *Tortoise*, *Cockles*, *Muscles*, *Clams*, *Smelts*, *Eels*, *Lamprons*, *Bassets*, *Alewivres*, *Hollibuts*, *Sharks*, *Seals*, *Grampus*, *Whales*, with sundry other sorts.

Here are great variety of Fowls, as *Pheasants*, *Partridges*, *Heath-Hocks*, *Turks*, *Pullain*, *Geese*, *Ducks*, *Hens*, *Cranes*, *Cormorants*, *Swans*, *Widgeins*, *Sheldrakes*, *Snipes*, *Doppers*, *Black-birds*, the *Hum-bird*, *Loon*, with abundance of others too tedious to name.

Their *Wild-beasts* of chief note, are *Lions*, *Bears*, *Foxes*, *Raccoons*, *Moose*, *Musqualls*, *Ossers*, *Bevers*, *Deer*, *Hares*, *Coneys*, &c. and for Tame, *Cows*, *Sheep*, *Goats*, *Swine*, and *Horses*.

Amongst the hurtful things in this Country, the *Rattle-snake* is most dangerous. Here are also several sorts of stinging *Flies*, which are found very troublesome to the *Inhabitants*.

Here are sundry sorts of *Trees*, as the *Oak*, *Cypress*, *Pine*, *Cedar*, *Fir*, *Alb*, *Alp*, *Elm*, *Alder*, *Maple*, *Birch*, *Sassafras*, *Somach*, &c. and for *Fruit-trees*, the *Apple*, *Pear*, *Plumb*, *Walrus*, *Chestnut*, with several others which I shall take notice of in *Virginia* and *Mary-land*.

The principal *Commodities* that this Country affordeth are several sorts of rich *Furs*, *Flax*, *Linnen*, *Amber*, *Iron*, *Pitch*, *Tarr*, *Cables*, *Masts*, and *Timber* to build *Ships*, also several sorts of *Grain*. And the *Inhabitants* drive a considerable trade to *Barbados*, & other our *Plantations*, & supply them with *flower*, *basket*, *salted-flesh* and *fish*, &c. and in return bring *sugars*, and such other

other commodities that the places afford, as well for their own use, as to sell again. They also drive a considerable trade with the *English* for wearing apparel, *stuffs*, *silks*, *cloth*, several utensils for *houses*, *iron*, *brass*, and such like things that are useful to man, and not found amongst them.

As to the *Coins*, *Weights*, and *Measures* of *New-England*, and the rest of the *American Plantations* belonging to his Majesty, they are the same with those of *London*; but as to *Coins*, they are not much made use of in *Trade*, their general way being bartering of one commodity for another.

The *English* now here inhabiting, are very numerous and powerful; They are governed by *Laws* of their own making; have their several *Courts* of *Judicature*, and assemble together at their set times and places, as well for the making of new *Laws*, abolishment of old, hearing and determining of *Causes*, as for the electing of a *Governour*, *Deputy-Governour*, *Assistants*, *Burgeses*, and other *Magistrates*; every *Town* having two *Burgeses*, and each County annually electing such like *Officers*, for the looking after the affairs in the said *Colony*. And in matters that concern *Religion* and *Church Government*, they are very strict, and make a great shew, being much of the stamp of the rigid *Presbyterians*.

Here are several *Towns* of good account, the chief amongst which are The *Towns*.

Boston the Metropolis, seated very commodious for traffick on the *Sea-shore*, at present a very large and spacious *Town*, or rather *City*, composed of several well-ordered *Streets*, and graced with fair and beautiful *Houses*, which are well inhabited by *Merchants* and *Trades-men*, who drive a considerable trade for such commodities as the Country affordeth, to *Jamaica*, *Barbados*, and other the *Caribbe Isles*, as also to *England* and *Ireland*. It is a place of good strength, having two of three hills adjoining, on which are raised *Fortifications*, with great *Guns* mounted thereon, which are well guarded.

Charles-Town, seated on and between the Rivers *Charles* and *Mistick*; it is beautified with a large and well-built *Church*; and near the Rivers side is the *Market-place*, from which run two *Streets*, in which are divers good *Houses*.

Dorchester, scituate near the *Sea*, an indifferent good *Town*.

Cambridge, formerly *New-Town*, seated on the River *Merrimeck*, doth consist of several *Streets*, and is beautified with two *Colledges*, and divers fair and well-built *Houses*.

St. Georges-Fort, seated on the mouth of the River *Sagadebock*.

New-Plymouth, scituate on that large Bay of *Potuxet*.

Reading, commodiously seated about a great pond, and well watered and inhabited, where are two *Mills*, the one employed for *corn*, and the other for *timber*: with divers other *Towns*, which I have taken notice of in a small Volumn of the Description of *Jamaica*, with other the Territories in *America*, to which the *English* are related, lately published by me with *Maps*.

NEW-YORK, adjoining to *New-England* Southwards, so called from his Royal Highness *James D. of York*, the Proprietor thereof, by grant from his Majesty, and is that part of *New-England* which the *Dutch* called the *New-Netherlands*.

It is a Country of a richer, and more fertile soil than *New-England*, being found to produce the same *beasts*, *birds*, *fish*, *fruits*, and *commodities*, but in greater plenty; and is well watered with *Rivers*.

It is also possessed by divers sorts of people, not much unlike the *Indians* in *Virginia*, *Mary-land*, and the other parts, & are well proportionate, stout, swarthy, black hair'd, which they wear exceeding long, they are expert at their

their *bow and arrows*, which is their chief weapon of war; they are of a ready wit, and apt to receive instructions; *Fornication* they allow of, and upon the least offence the man turneth away his *wife*, and taketh another, and not regardeth his Children begotten by her, but leaveth them unto her care. In their *Religious Rites*, they observe several *Ceremonies*, and are said to worship the *Devil*, whom they greatly dread; their *Priests* are no better then *Sorcerers*, who strangely bewitch these silly Creatures; when any woman findeth her self quick with child, she keepeth her self chaste, or untouched by man, until her delivery; the like she observeth in her giving suck; a strange custom, and such as our *English Dames* would not well approve of. They believe the transfiguration of the *Soul*, are very obedient and loving to their *Kings*, are much addicted to *dancing, sports*, and *recreations*, observing *Festival times*. In their *habit* they are not costly, a mean covering serveth them, yet do they besmear their faces with several colours by way of ornament: And when they go to war with one another, which is accustomed to them, they seldom give quarter to any, except *women and children*, whom they preserve for the encrease of their strength.

The English
inhabitation.
New-York.

The English that inhabit in these parts for the present are not many, and do principally reside in *New-York*, first built by the *Dutch*, and called *New-Amsterdam*; a Town well seated both for *trade, security*, and *pleasure*, in a small Isle called *Mahatan*, regarding the *Sea*, and made so by *Hudsons River*, which severeth it from *Long-Island*, a place of great fertility, which said River is very commodious for *shipping*, being about two Leagues broad; The Town is large, containing about 500 well-built Houses, which are inhabited by the *English* and *Dutch*, who drive a considerable trade with the *Indians* for skins of *Eels, Deers, Bears, &c.* also for those of *Beaver, Otter*, and other *Furrs*, and doth likewise enjoy a trade with the *English*. For *Civil Government* it hath a *Sheriff* and *Justices* of the *Peace* for their chief *Magistrates*, who are *English*; and for its further defence hath a strong *Fort*, called *James-Fort*, which is well maintained with *Men* and *Ammunition*.

Description
of Maryland.

MARY-LAND, a large and fertile *Province*, lying between 37 degrees 50 minutes, and 40 degrees of *Northern Latitude*; and hath for its bounds on the South, *Virginia*, (from which it is parted by the River *Potomack*, whose Southerly bank divides the *Province* from *Virginia*) on the East the *Atlantick-Ocean*, and *Deleware-bay*; on the North *New-England* and *New-York*; and on the West, the true *Meridian* of the first fountain of the River *Potomack*.

Ches-peack.
R. y.

The Bay of *Ches-peack*, giving entrance to Ships into *Virginia* and *Maryland*, passeth through the heart of this *Province*, and is found Navigable near 200 miles, into which fall the Rivers of *Potomack, Patuxent, Ann-Arundel*, alias *Severn* and *Sasquehahanough*, lying on the West-side of the Bay; and to the East of the said Bay those of *Choptanke, Nantecoke, Potomoke*, and several other *Rivers* and *Rivulets*, to the great improvement of the soil; and beauty of the *Province*. And of late years since the felling of the *woods*, and the peoples accustoming themselves to *English dyes*, it is very healthful, and agreeable to the constitutions of the *English*, few now dying at their first coming, of the *Countries disease* or *seasoning*: and as to the temperature of air, the heats in *Summer* receive such seasonable allays from gentle breezes, and fresh showres of Rain; and the cold in *Winter* is of so little continuance, that the *Inhabitants* cannot be said to suffer by either.

The Country is generally plain and even, yet rising in some places, into small and pleasant *bills*, doth heighten the beauty of the adjacent *Valleys*.
And

American Plantations.

329

And the soil is rich and fertile, naturally producing all such *Commodities* as are found in *New-England* or *Virginia*, which shall be next treated of, as also doth abound in the same sorts of *Beasts* and *Fowl*, both tame and wild, *Fish*, *Fruits*, *Plants*, *Roots*, *Herbs*, *Gums*, *Trees*, *Balsams*, &c. But the general trade of this Province depends chiefly upon *Tobacco*, which being esteemed better for a Foreign Market than that of *Virginia*, finds great vent abroad, and the *Planter* at home, in exchange thereof, is furnished by the *Merchant* with all necessaries for himself, his House, Family, and Plantation. Its Rivers.
The Soil.

The Natives of this Province, as to their *stature*, *complexion*, *customs*, *dispositions*, *laws*, *religions*, *apparel*, *dyes*, *houses*, &c. are much the same with those of *New-England* and *Virginia*, and are also of different *Tribes*, or sorts of People, and each governed by their particular *King*.

This Province of *Mary-land*, his Majesty *K. Charles* the First, in *Anno* 1632. granted by Patent to the Right Honorable *Cecilius Calvert*, Lord *Baltimore*, and to his Heirs and Assigns, and by that Patent created him, and them, the true and absolute Lords and Proprietors of the same (saving the Allegiance and Sovereign Dominion due to his Majesty, his Heirs, and Successors;) thereby likewise granting to them all Royal *Jurisdictions* and *Prerogatives*, both *Military* and *Civil*; as power of enacting *Laws*, *Martial Laws*, making of *War* and *Peace*, *pardoning* of *offences*, conferring of *honours*, *coining* of *money*, &c. and in acknowledgement thereof, yielding and paying yearly to his Majesty, his Heirs, and Successors, two *Indian arrows* at *Windor-Castle* in *Barkshire*, on *Easter Tuesday*, together with the fifth part of all the *Gold* and *Silver-ore* that shall be there found. And for the better inviting of people to settle here, his *Lordship*, by advice of the General Assembly of that Province, hath long since established a *Model* of good and wholesome *Laws*, for the ease and benefit of the *Inhabitants*, with toleration of *Religion* to all sorts that profess the Faith of Christ; which hath been a principal motive to many to settle under that Government, rather than in another where liberty of Conscience is denied them. Lord Balt-
more Proprie-
tor of Mary-
land.

This Province, where peopled by the *English*, is severed into ten Counties, to wit, five Eastwards of *Cheapspeak-bay*, as *Cecil*, *Dorchester*, *Kent*, *Somerset*, and *Talbot*; and five Westwards of the said Bay, as *Ann-Arundel*, *Baltimore*, *Calvert*, *Charles*, and *St. Maries*; And in every one of these Counties there is held an inferiour Court every two months for small matters, from which there lyeth Appeals to the provincial Court held at *St. Maries*. There are likewise certain *Magistrates* appointed by his Lordship in each County, as *Sheriffs*, *Justices of the Peace*, &c. its division.

The *Inhabitants* being at present about 16000, have begun to build several *Towns*, which in few years 'tis hoped may come to some perfection, as *Calverton*, *Herrington*, and *Harvy-Town*, all commodiously seated for the benefit of trade and conveniency of shipping, but above all is *St. Maries*, seated on *St. Georges River*, beautified with well-built *Houses*, is the place where the Governour (his Lordships Son and Heir *Mr. Charles Calvert*) hath his House, though at present he resideth at *Mattepany*, about 8 miles distant, and where the *General Assembly* and *Provincial Courts* are held, and *publick Offices* kept. And for the better assisting the Governour in matters that concern the Government of the Province, he hath his Council &c. Its inhabi-
tants and
Towns.

VIRGINIA, particularly so called, hath for its Southern limits *Carolina*; for its Eastern, the *Atlantic Ocean*; for its Northern, *Mary-land*; and for its Western, that vast track of Land which runneth into the South-Sea. Description
for
its
Eastern,
the
Atlantic
Ocean;
for
its
Northern,
Mary-land;
and
for
its
Western,
that
vast
track
of
Land
which
runneth
into
the
South-Sea.

This Country (as indeed all the track of the Sea-coast) was first discovered by Sir *Francis Drake*, and was so named by Sir *Walter Raleigh*, in honour of Queen *Elizabeth* who then reigned. Virginia, by
whom first
discovered.

The air and climate of late, since the woods are cleared, is more healthful and agreeable to the English than before, yet not much to be boasted of.

Its fowl and Birds.

Here (as also in *Mary-land*) is great store of fowl, as *wild Turkeys*, which usually weigh six stone, *Partridges*, *Swans*, *Geese*, *Ducks*, *Teal*, *Widgeons*, *Dotters*, *Heath-cocks*, *Brams*, *Ouzes*, *Pullain*, *Pidgeons*, *Cranes*, *Herons*, *Eagles*, and several sorts of *Hawks*; and for small Birds innumerable quantities of sundry sorts, amongst which the *Musk-bird*, which counterfeiteth the notes of all Birds, deserveth greatest praise.

Wild and tame Beasts.

They have also great store of wild Beasts; as *Lions*, *Bears*, *Leopards*, *Tigers*, *Wolves*, *Buffaloes*, *Elkes*, *Roscones*, *Stechungwas*, *Deer*, *Hares*, *Bevers*, *Osters*, *Foxes*, *Martins*, *Musk-rats*, *flying Squirrels*, &c. and for tame Cattle, *Cows*, *Sheep*, *Goats*, *Hoggs*, and *Horses* in great plenty.

Variety of fish.

Here is great plenty of excellent fish, as well in the Sea and Bay of *Chesapeake*, as in the Rivers, viz. *Codds*, *Thornback*, *Sturgeon*, *Grampuses*, *Porpuses*, *Druums*, *Cat-fish*, *Bassets*, *Sheeps-heads* (which makes broth like to that of *Mutton*) *Cow-fish*, *Rock-fish*, *White-Salmons*, *Mulletts*, *Soles*, *Plaice*, *Mackrel*, *Trouts*, *Perches*, *Conger-Eels*, *Herrings*, *Crabs*, *Oysters*, *Shrimps*, *Cockles*, &c.

Its soil and fertility.

It is every where inter'aced with delectable Hills and rich Valleys, and of a soil so fertile, that an acre of ground commonly yields 200 bushels of corn, and is very apt to produce what is put therein, as *English grains*, *Roots*, *Seeds*, *Plants*, *Fruits*, &c. besides those appropriate to the Country.

Fruits.

Here are excellent Fruits in great abundance, as *Apricocks*, *Peaches*, *Melons*, *Apples*, *Pears*, *Plumbs*, *Cherries*, *Grapes*, *Figs*, *Quinces*, *Pomgranates*, *Maracocks*, *Puchamines*, *Chestnuts*, *Walnuts*, *Olive*, *Strawberries*, *Rasberries*, *Gosberries*, and *Mulberries* in great abundance.

Roots and Herbs.

They have several sorts of Roots, as *Potatoes*, *Carrots*, *Turnips*, *Artichokes*, *Onions*, *Cabbages*, *Coliflowers*, *Sparagus*, &c. and for Garden-herbs, most of those common to us.

Its Commodities.

The Commodities which this Country doth or may produce, are *Hemp*, *Flax*, *Hopps*, *Rape-seed*, *Woad*, *Madder*, *Por-afbes*, *Honey*, *Wax*, *Silk*, if they would make it, *Sassafras*, *Sarsaparilla*, several sweet Gums and Balsoms, divers sorts of Plants, Woods, &c. used by Dyers; sundry sorts of rich Furrs, Elk-skins & other Hides, Pitch, Tarr, Rosen and Turpentine; also veins of *Alome*, *Iron*, and *Copper*. But all these Commodities (which offer great advantages to the Inhabitants) are laid aside, or little regarded for that of Tobacco, which is their staple Commodity, and the standard by which all others are prized, and for which they are sure to find vent, though at little profit.

Its Rivers.

This Country is well watered with several great and strong Rivers, which loose themselves in the Gulf or Bay of *Chesapeake*, which gives entrance for Ships into this Country, as also to *Mary-land*, which said Bay is very large, & commodious for shipping, being said to run up into the Country Northwards near 75 leagues; its breadth being in many places 5, 6, or 7 leagues, and 6 or 7 fathom deep; and its opening to the South from *Cape Henry*, where this Country beginneth, to *Cape Charles* on the other side, is about 10 or 12 leagues wide. Its principal Rivers are *Potaban*, now *James-River*, *Pamunke*, now *York-River*, *Rapahannock*, or *Toppahanock*.

Its native Inhabitants.

Virginia was, and yet is the habitation of divers sorts of Indians, which have no dependence upon each other, and having their peculiar King to govern them, every Town or rather Village, being the habitation of a King; and these people do rather live at enmity than amity together. As to their Dispositions, Manners, Religions, Apparel, Houses, Dyes, &c. they are much the same as those of *Mary-land*, *New-England*, and the other adjacent parts of *America*.

English Towns.

The English which here inhabit, are said to amount to about 30 or 40000, and have several Towns which are seated on, or near the banks of the great

The Isles of Sporades.

331

great Rivers for the more convenience of Shipping, the chief amongst which are

James-Town, or rather *James City*, commodiously seated on *James River*, *James-Town* beautified with many fair and well-built *brick-houses*; and as it is the chief *Town* of the Country, here are kept the *Courts of Judicature*, and Officers of publick concern; not far from which at *Green-Spring*, resideth the Governor Sir *William Berkeley*.

Elizabeth, seated at the mouth of the said River, a well-built *Town*.

Daler-Gift, *Wicocomoco*, *Bermuda*, and others.

Elizabeth,
Daler-Gift,
Wicocomoco,
Bermuda,
The Govern-
ment.

This Country is governed by *Laws* agreeable to those of *England*, for the deciding of all *Causes*, both *civil* and *criminal*. And for the better Government, it is divided into several Counties, in each of which are *Sheriffs*, *Justices of the Peace*, and other *Officers*, which are from time to time appointed by the *Government*. The names of the Counties are *Carotuck*, *Charles*, *Glocester*, *Harisford*, *Henrico*, *James*, *New-Kent*, *Lancaster*, *Middlesex*, *Nansemond*, *Lower-Norfolk*, *Northampton*, *Northumberland*, *Rapahanock*, *Surrey*, *Warrick*, *Westmoreland*, *Isle of Wights* and *York*; and in each of these Counties are held petty Courts every month, from which there are Appeals to the Quarter Court held at *James-Town*.

Here all *Trades-men* (especially *Handicrafts*) find good encouragements, and for those *Commodities* aforesaid the *Inhabitants* receive sundry sorts of Utensils for their *Houses* and *Plantations*, also *Wine*, *Brandy*, and *strong Drinks*; likewise *Silks*, *Stuffs*, *Wollen* and *Linnen-cloth*, with divers sorts of things useful for *Apparel*.

CAROLINA, a new established Colony of the *English*, being that part of *Florida* adjoining to *Virginia*, which makes its Northern bounds in the latitude of 36 degrees, and extendeth it self to the latitude of 29, which makes its extrem Southern bounds; on the East it is washed with the *Atlantic Ocean*; and on the West, it hath that large track of Land which runneth into the *Pacificque Ocean*.

Description
of *Carolina*.

Its situation

It is a Country blest with a temperate and wholsome air, the heat in Summer, nor the cold in winter (which is so much as to check the growth of *Plants*, *Trees*, &c. the several *Fruits* and *Plants* having their distinct seasons) being no wayes offensive to the *Inhabitants*. Neither is the air thus temperate and agreeable to the *Natives* only, but it is as favourable to the *English*; and being thus healthful, hath invited several persons from the *Bermudes* to settle here, who dwelling in so pure an air, durst not venture in any other Country. Nor do those from the *Bermudes* only remove hither upon the assurance of a happy life, joynd with the gaining of fair *Estates*, but many *English* from most of the *American Plantations*; it being generally esteemed one of the best Colonies that ever the *English* were Masters of; for here is health, pleasures, and profits to be found, which cannot be met with in so large a measure, in any Country of the *Indies*.

Temperature
of the Air.

Its Fruits.

The soil is rich and fertile, and produceth not only those *fruits* aforesaid, and in a better perfection, but also in the Southern part *Oranges*, *Limes*, *Pomegranates* and *Pome-citrons*. And indeed, the Earth is very apt to produce and bring to maturity *corn*, all sorts of *Garden-herbs* and *Roots*, &c.

The *Commodities* which this Country doth and may produce, are *Wines*, *Oyl*, *Silk*, (*Mulberry-Trees* growing in a great abundance in the Woods) *Cotton*, *Indico*, *Ginger*, *Tobacco*, &c. of the three former of which, *viz.* *Wine*, *Oyl*, and *Silk*, great profits may be drawn.

The Country is very well watered with *Rivers*, there being between *Cape-Charles* and *Port-Royal*, which is not above 60 miles, five or six Navigable *Rivers*, which discharge themselves into the Sea, besides several others

Fish and
Fowl.

others of less remark. And these *Rivers* are plentifully stored with excellent *fish* of sundry sorts, which being the same as are found in *Virginia*, I shall omit them here. And for *provisions*, they have great plenty of *river* and *land-fowl*, as in *Virginia*, and the other parts of *America*, as also *Deers*, *Hares*, *Conys*, &c.

The *Natives*, as to their *Dispositions*, *Customs*, *Religion*, *Apparel*, *Dyes*, *Manufactures*, &c. are much like the *Indians* already treated of, a particular account of which you may find in a small Volume of the Description of *Jamaica*, with other the *Isles* and *Territories* to which the English are related, with *Mappi*, lately published by me.

The Propri-
tors of Caro-
lina.

This *Province* or *Country* of *Carolina* was first possessed by the English, about the Year 1660. and became a *Proprietorship*, which his present Majesty King *Charles* the Second granted by *Patents* to the Right Honorable *George Duke of Albemarle*, *Edward Earl of Clarendon*, *William Earl of Craven*, *John Lord Berkley*, *Anthony Lord Ashley*, now Earl of *Shaftsbury*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*, Sir *George Carteret*, Sir *William Berkley*, and to Sir *John Colleton*. And the said *Lords Proprietors* having by their *Patent* power to establish a *Government*, and make *Laws* for the better regulation thereof, and the inviting of *Inhabitants*, have formed a *Model* (which by the general consent of all the *Proprietors*) was drawn up by the Right Honorable *Anthony Earl of Shaftsbury*, a person of great worth and prudence, whose knowledge in matters of *State*, and the settlement of a *Government*, is sufficiently praise-worthy by all persons; which said *Model* is so well framed for the good and welfare of the *Inhabitants*, that it is esteemed by judicious persons without compare.

The settle-
ments of the
English.

Here are at present two considerable Settlements of the English for so short a time; the one at *Albemarle-River* in the North, and the other about the midst of the Country on *Ashley-River*, which is likely to be the *Scale of Trade* for the whole Country, as being situate very commodious for *shipping*, and in a healthful place.

Having thus described all the concerns that the English have on the *American Continent*; In the next place I shall describe the *Island*; and then the first that offereth it self will be the *Bahama Islands*.

The Bahama
Island.

New Provi-
dence.

The *BAHAMA Islands*, seated in the Latitude of 26 degrees, under which name are comprehended several *Isles*, amongst which is

NEW PROVIDENCE, a late erected *Colony* of the English, by *Patent* from his Majesty to the *Proprietaries of Carolina*, from which it is not far distant, and is found to produce the same *Commodities*, *Fruits*, *Plants*, *Beasts*, *Fowl*, *Birds*, &c. and hath an air so healthful, and agreeable to the constitutions of the English, that since their settlement, few or none have dyed of distempers or diseases incident in other *Colonies*, which hath invited several to settle here; and is in a great likelihood to prove very advantageous to the Undertakers.

The *Isles* of
Bermudes
described.

Its Situation
and Name.

BERMDES, a certain number of small *Isles* seated in the same Latitude with *Carolina*, from which they are 300 Leagues distant, although the nearest Land unto them; they were so called from *John Bermudes* a *Spaniard*, by whom they were first discovered: And are also called the *Summer-Isles*, from the *Shipwreck* that one *George Summers* an Englishman there suffered.

Of these *Isles* the greatest called *Sr. Georges* is five or six Leagues long, and almost throughout, not above a quarter, a third, or half a League broad; and the others are much less.

Extent.

All these *Isles* together form a body like a *Crescent*, and inclose very good *Ports*, the chief amongst which are those of the *Great Sound*, *Harringtons*.

rons Inlet, Southampton and Pagets, which with their Forts of *Dover* and *Warwick*, take their Names from the several Noble men that were concerned as Undertakers.

The Earth is exceeding fertile, yielding two Crops yearly; their *Main* ^{its fertility,} they gather in *July* and *December*. They have excellent *fruits*, plenty of *Tortoises, Hogs, Fowl, Pullet, and Fish*.

There is no *Fresh-water Spring* or *Fountain* in these *Isles*, but that of *No Rivers or Springs,* *Wells and Pits*, which ebbs and flows with the Sea; neither are there any ^{No venomous Beasts.} venomous *Beasts* or *Insects*.

The chief *Commodities* are *Oranges, Couchaneil, and Tobacco*, with some *Pearl and Ambergreese*, and with these they drive a small *trade*. ^{its Commodities.}

The air is exceeding temperate, and so wholesome, that it is rare to hear that any dyeth of any distemper, but only old ages which hath occasioned many to remove hither, for the enjoyment of a long and healthful life.

The English first settled here about the Year 1612. and have now established a powerful *Colony*, there being at present about four or five thousand *Inhabitants*, who have strongly fortified the approaches, which with the Rocks in the Sea, renders these *Isles* impregnable. ^{The settlement of the English.}

JAMAICA; seated betwixt the *Tropicks*, in the 17. and 18. degrees of *Northern Latitude*; of a form inclining to an Oval, whose extent is in length from *Point-Morant* in the East, to *Point-Negril* in the West, about 170 miles; and from South to North in the midst (where broadest) about 70; it waxing narrower and narrower at both extrem ends. And from East to West along the midst of the *Isle*, runs a continued ridge of lofty *Mountains*, which are full of fresh *Springs*, whence flow the many *Rivers* that so plentifully water the *Island*, to the great refreshment and accommodation of the *Inhabitants*. ^{Island of Jamaica defective.}

It is for the most part (especially the North) of a rich and fat soil, and very apt to produce, and liberally to answer the *Cultivators* cost and pains for what is planted, being alwaies springing, and its *Trees* and *Plants* never destroyed of their *Summer livery*, every month being to them as our *May* or *April*. ^{its soil and fertility.}

Here are many *Savanas*, which are intermixed with the *Hills* and *Woods* (especially in the North and South parts,) where are great store of wild *Cattle*, as *Hogs, Cows, Horses, and Assenegras*, which were hither brought out of *Spain* for a breed: and these *Savanas* were formerly *fields* of *Indian Maiz* or *Wheat*, which after they had destroyed all the *Natives*, which amounted unto about 60000; were converted to *Pastures* for the feeding their *Cattle*.

The air is here more temperate than in any of the *Caribbe Isles*, as seated more northerly, and alwaies cooled with fresh *Breezes* that constantly blow easterly, and refreshed with frequent *showers*, and such *Dews* that fall in the night (much quickning the growth of what is planted) that it may truly be called Temperate, healthful, and delightful. ^{The air and temperature.}

It is in no part troubled with those *storms* of wind called *Hurricanes*, which the *Caribbe Isles* are much pestered with, to their great annoyance and damage; but hath gentle and refreshing winds, which constantly blow all the day from nine in the morning easterly, and become more fresh as the Sun mounteth higher, by reason of which *travel* or *labour* is sufferable; but from about eight at night to about eight in the morning, it frequently blows westerly; and with these *winds* or *breezes* the *Vessels* get out of the *Harbours*, and ply to Windward.

There

Days and
Nights almost
equal.

There is scarce any sensible lengthning or shortning of the *days or nights* throughout the Year; and the *Winter months* are only known by a little more *rain and thunder*.

Its Commo-
dities and
trade.

This *Island* doth produce many excellent *Commodities*, which time may bring to good perfection; *viz.* *Sugars* so good that they out-sell those of the *Barbados* 5 s. percent. *Indies, Cotton*, which is excellent fine; *Tobacco* but indifferent, and therefore not much planted; *Hydes, Tortoisers* in great store, whose *meat* is excellent to eat, and their *shells* much esteemed for several curious works; *Copper*, several sorts of *woods* for *Dyers*, as *Fustick, Red-wood*, a kind of *Log-wood*, &c. also *Cedar, Mosbogy, Brasiletto, Lignum Vita, Ebony, Granadilla*, with many other sweet-scenting, and curious *woods* fit for choise works, whose names are not yet known, nor indeed their excellencies. *Ginger* which thriveeth exceedingly, *Salt* in great abundance, *Salt-peter, Codd, Pepper, Pimento*, or *Jamaica-pepper*, very *Aromatical*, and of so curious a *Gust*, that it hath the mixt taste of divers *spices*; *Druggs* in great abundance, as *Guacum, China-root, Sassa-parilla, Yuccas, Cassia-Fistula, Tamarindes, Achiss*, or *Anetto*, which is like to prove a good *Commodity*, with many other *Druggs, Balsoms*, and *Gums*, very good to cure many *Hurrs, Ulcers*, and *Distempers* in the body, whose names are not yet known; also *Couchaneil*, but above all *Coco*, of which *Chocolate* is made, the principal and most beneficial *Commodity* in the *Isle*, which hath induced abundance to imploy their stocks in planting of *Cocoa-walks*, for the making and managing of which, with the great profit that according to experience hath been made thereof, you may have recourse to that Description of *Jamaica*; with the other *American Plantations* of the English, lately published by me in *Ottawa*.

Their Cattle.

In this *Isle* are greater abundance of *Cattle*, then in most of the *English Plantations*, as *Cows, Sheep, Goats*, and *Heggs*.

Their Fish.

In the *Rivers, Bays, Roads*, and *Creeks*, are very excellent *fish*, and in such abundance, that it contributes much to the feeding of the *Inhabitants*: and those that frequent this *Isle*, say, That they have few of those sorts common to us in *England*, but great variety of those appropriate to the *Indies*, as *Tortoise*, esteemed the wholesomest food in the *Indies*, *Snappers, Crabs, Lobsters, Tarbams, Macquerels, Mullots, Carvallos, Parrat-fish, Cony-fish, Green-Turtles*, with abundance of other sorts, too tedious to repeat.

Their Fowl and Birds.

Here are great plenty of *Hens, Turkeys, Ducks, Teale, Wigen, Geese, Pigeons, Turtle-Doves, Guiny-hens, Plovers, Flemings's, Snipes, Parats*, with great variety of small *Birds*.

Fruits.

Excellent *fruits* here are in great plenty all the year long, *viz.* *Oranges, Pomt-granates, Citrons, Lemons, Cocar-nuts, Limes, Guavars, Mammes, Alume-Supotae, Supotilliam, Avicatan, Calbues, Prickle-Apples, Prickle-Pears, Grapes, Sower-figs, Custard-Apples, Dildowes, Plantaines, Pines, Macoms, Papayers, Indian-Eggs, Bomanoes, and Mellons, &c.*

Herbs and Roots.

Here likewise grow very well all manner of *Summer Garden-Herbs* and *Roots* common to us in *England*, as *Lettice, Parsley, Rosemary, Lavander, Marjorom, Savory, Thyme, Sage, Parslane, &c.* and for *Roots, Pease, Beans, Cabages, Callyflowers, Turnips, Potatoes, Onions, Radish, &c.*

Hurtful things.

There are upon this *Island* very few obnoxious *Beasts* or *Insects*; those most hurtful are *Musketoes* and *Merry-wings*, a sort of stinging *flies* that are troublesome in some parts of the *Isle*, but above all *Aligators*, which are very voracious *creatures*, yet seldom prey upon a man, as being very easie to be avoided: but as they are obnoxious on one hand, so are they found to be useful on the other, for their fat is a Sovereign Oynment for any internal ach or pain in the *joynts* or *bones*. The

The diseases that Strangers are most incident unto are *Dropsies* (occasionally often by ill *digestions*, and *flushfulness*) *Calentures*, too frequently the product of *Surfeits*, also *Fevers* and *Agues*, which although very troublesome, yet are seldom mortal. And it hath been experimentally found, that there is no such antipathy betwixt the constitutions of the *English* and this *Clima*, for occasioning sickness or contagions, more then in other parts; for if a good *diet* and moderate *exercises* are used, without excess of *drinking*, they may enjoy a competent measure of health.

This Island abounds in good *Bays*, *Roads*, and *Harbours*; the principal

its Bays and Harbours.

Port-Royal, formerly called *Cogway*, situate on the extrem end of that long point of Land, which makes the *Harbour*, which is exceeding commodious for shipping, and is secured by one of the strongest *Castles* his Majesty hath in all *America*, in which are mounted about sixty pieces of *Ordnance*, and is well guarded by *Souldiers*. It is land-lock'd by a point of Land which runs twelve miles South-east from the main of the *Ile*, having the great River that runs by *Los Angeles* and *St. Jago* falling into it, where *ships* do commonly water, and conveniently wood. The *Harbour* is two or three leagues cross in most places, and hath every where good *Anchorage*, and is so deep, that a Ship of 1000 *Tons* may lay her sides to the shoar of the Point, and load and unload with *Planks* on float: which commodiousness doth make it to be the most frequented by *ships of War* and *Merchandize*; and as much inhabited by *Merchants*, *Storehouse-keepers*, *Vintners*, and *Alehouse-keepers*, being the only noted place of *Trade* in the *Ile*, and doth contain (since the *English* became Masters thereof) about 800 *Houses*, which are as dear rented as if they stood in well traded *streets* in *London*; nevertheless its situation is very unpleasant and uncommodious, having neither *earth*, *wood*, or *fresh-water*, but only made up of a hot loose Sand. And being thus populous, and so much frequented, *provisions* are very dear.

Port Royal.

Port-Morant, seated in the Eastern-point, a very capacious and secure *Harbour*, where *Ships* do conveniently wood, water, and ride safe from the *Winds*; and about this part is a potent *Colony* settled.

Port-Morant.

Old-Harbour, Westwards of *St. Jago*, a good Bay for *Ships*.

Old Harbour.

Point-Negril, in the extrem Western-point, very good and secure to *Windward*, in which *Men of War* do often ply when they look for the *Spanish Ships*; whence a little Westwards was seated the old Town *Melilla*, founded by *Columbus* after his Shipwreck there, which was the first place the *Spaniards* settled at, but afterwards deserted.

Point-Negril.

Port-Antonio, seated in the North, a very safe land-lock'd *Harbour*, only the coming in is somewhat difficult, the Channel being narrowed by a little *Island* that lyes off the mouth of the *Port*, being wholly taken up by the Right Honorable *Charles Earl of Carlisle*.

Port-Antonio.

Along the Coast are several other good *Bays* and *Harbours*, amongst which in the South part are those of *Michaels-hole*, *Micary-bay*, *Allegator-pand*, *Point-pedro*, *Pallate-bay*, *Lewana-bay*, *Blanchfield-bay*, and *Cabaritas-bay*. Also in the North part *Porto-Maria*, *Ora-Cabessa*, *Cold-Harbour*, *Rio-Nova*, *Montegoy-bay*, and *Orange-bay*, all very good and commodious for shipping.

Other Harbours.

In the time of the *Spaniards* here were several *Towns*, many of which are now of little or no account; but those of most note were

its Towns.

Sevilla, seated in the North part, once beautified with a *Collegiate Church*, whose Chief bare the Title of *Abbot*; amongst whom was *Peter Martyr*, who described the History of the *West-Indies* by *Deceases*.

Sevilla.

Melilla

St. Jago,
Orilla.

St. Jago.

St. Jago.

No. division.

Number of
Inhabitants.

Melilla, already treated of.

Orilla, on the South Sea, where are many *Rock*s, and amongst their banks some *Iles*, as *Servavilla*, *Quitsfoena*, and *Serrana*, but above all *St. Jago*, or *St. Jago de la Vega*, seated about six miles within the Land, in a Plain, by a River, and about twelve miles from *Port-Royal*, a place of great account when the *Spaniards* were Masters of the *Ile*, and of that largeness that it contained about 2000 *houses*, and for Divine Worship had two *Churches*, two *Chappels*, and an *Abbey*; But when the *English* became Masters of the *Ile* (under the conduct of General *Venables*) its *Houses* were destroyed to about four or five hundred, and its *Churches* and *Chappels* reduced to a fewer number, and those that remained were sufficiently spoiled and harried. But since the *English* have made a settlement, this *Town* is become of considerable account, where the *Governour* resideth, and where the chief *Courts* of *Judicature* are held, which makes it to be well resorted unto and inhabited, so that its ruinous *Houses* are for the most part repaired, and is in hopes to arrive to a greater largeness than formerly it was; and its *Inhabitants* live in great pleasure, where they have their *Havana*, in which the better sort recreate themselves every Evening in their *Coaches*, or on *Horse-back*, as the Gentry do here in *Hide-Park*.

About the mid-way betwixt *St. Jago* and *Port-Royal*, and on the mouth of the River is seated *Passage*, a place of about thirty or forty *Houses*, built for the convenience of passage to *Port-Royal* from *St. Jago*. And here is a *Fort* raised by the *English*, the better to secure the same.

And although there are for the present no more *Towns*, yet the *Island* is divided into 14 *Precincts*, *Divisions*, or *Parishes*, many of which are well inhabited, especially all the Southern part from *Pointe-Morant*, almost to *Point-Negrill*, so far as the ridge or chain of *Mountains* that runneth in the midst of the *Ile*; nor are its Northern parts (especially near unto the Sea) without *Inhabitants* and *Plantations*, though not so thick, as Southwardly about *St. Jago*, but of late have much encreased.

I cannot certainly affirm the number of the *English* in this *Ile*, but according to the last Survey some years since taken, and returned into *England* by Sir *Thomas Modiford*, late *Governour* thereof, each *Precinct* or *Parish* contained as followeth.

<i>Port-Royal</i>	500	Families, 3500	Inhabitants.
<i>St. Katherine's</i>	658	Families, 6270	Inhabitants.
<i>St. Johns</i>	83	Families, 996	Inhabitants.
<i>St. Andrews</i>	194	Families, 1552	Inhabitants.
<i>St. Davids</i>	80	Families, 960	Inhabitants.
<i>St. Thomas</i>	59	Families, 590	Inhabitants.
<i>Clarindon</i>	143	Families, 1430	Inhabitants.

1714

15298

Note that the four *Parishes* on the North-side of the *Ile*, to wit, *St. James*, *St. Georges*, *St. Maries*, and *St. Ann*; as also the *Leward-most Parish*, called *St. Elizabeths*, together with the two unnamed, both adjoining to *St. Elizabeths*, were not as then so particularly surveyed, by reason of their distance and new settlements: nevertheless they were found according to calculation to amount to about 2000 *Inhabitants*; but all these, as also those seven aforementioned, are now exceedingly encreased, and supposed to exceed double, if not treble the number. And the great encouragement of gaining riches, with a pleasant life, doth invite every year abundance of people

people to inhabit here, quitting their concerns at *Barbadoes*, and other our *American Plantations*; so that in a short time it is likely to become the most potent and richest Colony in the *West-Indies*.

And besides the aforesaid number of *Inhabitants*, there are reckoned to belong to the *Isle* about 3000 lusty and stout fighting men, who employed their times formerly as *Privateers*, *Slaves*, and *Boat-men*, whose courage hath been sufficiently evidenced in their late exploit and attempt made against the *Spaniards* at *Panama*.

As concerning the *Laws* by which they are governed, they are assimilated (as near as may be) to those of *England*; having their several *Courts*, *Magistrates*, and *Officers* for the executing of Justice on criminal Offenders, and the hearing and determining of causes betwixt party and party; and for the better assistance of the Governour, he hath his *Council* to consult with.

BARBADOES, the most considerable Colony the *English* have amongst that fry of Islands which pass under the name of the *Caribbea Isles*, or the *Isles of Antilles*. Is situated in the North Latitude of 13 degrees and 20 minutes: And although but of a small circuit (being reckoned not above eight leagues in length, and five in breadth where broadest, being of an Oval form) yet is it a potent Colony, and able on occasion to arm 12000 fighting men; which, with the strength that nature hath bestowed upon it, is able to bid defiance to the stoutest foe, having been several times (but in vain) assaulted by the *Spaniards*.

This *Isle* is very hot, especially for eight months; yet not so hot but that labour or travel is sufferable: but were it not for the cool breezes of wind which rise with the *Sun*, and bloweth freshest as the *Sun* doth sett up, it would be unsufferable. And it is observed, that although the people do so much sweat, yet they have not the faintness as with us, in the months of *July* and *August*; neither are they so thirsty; unless obnoxious by excess of labour, or drinking of strong drinks and waters, which the people here are too much addicted unto, to their great hurt. And the air, though thus hot, is very moist, which causeth all *Iron-works*, *Knives*, *Swords*, *Locks*, *Keys*, &c. to rust; so that without continual usage, they will soon become useless. But this great heat and moisture doth cause the *Plants* and *Trees* to grow very quick and large.

It is not over-plentifully watered with *Rivers* or fresh *Springs*, there being but one that may appropriate to it self that name: yet notwithstanding the *Inhabitants* are not destitute thereof; for the *Country* lying low, and for the most part even, there are several *Pools* or *Ponds*, besides most *Houses* have *Wells*, or *Cisterns* which are always supplied with *Rain-water*. And here is a *River* which is called *Tough-river*; from the top of whose waters is gathered an oyl, which serveth them to burn in *Lamps*.

The *soil* is exceeding fertile, bearing crops all the year long; and its *Trees* are always clothed in their *Summer* *leaves*; which renders it very delightful to the *Inhabitants*: But the two principal seasons for planting, is in *May* and *November*; nevertheless the *Sugar-Canes* are planted all the year round. And the making of *Sugar* is not only very chargeable, but also as dangerous, and subject to many casualties, either in the *Boiling-house*, with the *Coppers* and *Furnaces*; in the *Filling-room*; in the *Sik-house*, or in the *Cutting-house*.

The *Commodities* here found are, *Sugars* (which, though not so white as those of *Brasile*, yet better when refined, as being of a finer grain,) *Indigo*, *Cotton-wool*, *Ginger*, *Logwood*, *Pepper*, *Lignum-vita*, &c. And these *Commodities*,

Commodities, especially *Sugar*, *Indigo*, *Cotton-wood*, and *Ginger*, are here in such great abundance, that about 200 *Sail of Ships* and *Vessels* have yearly their loading, which after imported in the several Ports of *England* and *Ireland*, are again in great quantities exported to Foreign parts. And in exchange of these aforesaid *Commodities*, they take such as are necessary for the use of man, as well for the *back and belly*, as for their *Plantations*; together with *Servants* and *Slaves*; and it is observed that the better the *Commodities* are, the sooner will they find vent.

For the
Fruits, (as)
Beasts, Fowl,
Fish, &c. see
in the descrip-
tion of Ja-
maica.
its division.

As concerning their *Trees*, *Fruits*, *Herbs*, *Roots*, *Fowl*, *Beasts*, *Insects*, and *Fish*, they are much the same as are found at *Jamaica*, and the rest of these *Iles*, to which I refer you.

This *Ile* is severed into eleven *Precincts* or *Parishes*, in which are fourteen *Churches* and *Chapels*: And here are many Places that may not be unaptly called *Towns*, as being composed of a long and spacious street; and indeed the whole *Ile* for these many years is so taken up by *Planters* (there being no waste ground to be found) that it is throughout beset with *Houses*, at no great distance one from another. But its chief places are

St. Michaels.

St. Michaels, formerly called the *Bridge*, or *Indian-bridge*, situate at the bottom of *Carlisle-bay* in the Leeward, or Southern part of the *Ile*; which Bay is very capacious, deep, and secure for *Ships*, being large enough to entertain about 500 *Sail of Vessels* at one time. The *Town* is long, containeth several *streets*, is graced with abundance of well-buile *Houses*, and is very populous, and the rather as being the residence of the *Governour*, or his *Deputy*, the place of *Judicature*, and the *Scale of Trade*, where most of the *Merchants* and *Factors* in the *Ile* have their *Store-houses* or *Shops*, for the negotiation of their affairs. The *Town* is ill seated, the ground being lower than the banks of the *Sea*, by which means the *Spring-tides* do flow over, and there remaining, make a kind of a moorish boggy, which doth occasion it to be more unhealthful then the other parts of the *Ile*. For its defence, and the security of the *Ships*, it hath two strong *Forts* opposite to each other, with a *Plat-form* in the midst, which also commands the *Road*, all which are well fortified with great *Guns*, &c. the principal of these *Forts* is called *Charles Fort*, and is seated on *Nedham-point*.

Little-Bristol.

Little-Bristol, formerly *Sprights-bay*, seated about four leagues Leewards from *St. Michaels*; hath a commodious Road for *Ships*; which makes it to be well frequented and traded unto; and is strongly defended by two powerful *Forts*.

St. James.

St. James, formerly called the *Hall*, seated not far from *Brissol*; hath the accommodation of a good Road for *Ships*; enjoyeth a good trade; and for its defence, besides a large *Plat-form*, hath fortified Breast-works: and in this *Town* is kept the monthly *Courts* for the *Precinct*.

Charles-Town.

Charles-Town, seated windwards of *St. Michaels* about two leagues, and on *Oyster-bay*, being secured by two *Forts* with a *Plat-form* in the midst. This *Town* hath the accommodation of weekly *Markets*; and here is kept the monthly *Courts* for the *Precinct*. The other *Parishes* are of less note. But along the *Sea-coast* these places are of some account, *viz.* *Fowl-bay*, *Anstons-bay*, *Maxwells-bay*, *Black-rock*, the *Hole*, *Spikes-bay*, *Long-bay*, *Clarks-bay*, and *Constance-bay*.

Places on the
Sea-Coast.

The Inhabi-
tants.

The *Inhabitants* of this *Ile* may be ranged under three sorts, to wit *Masters*, *Christian Servants*, and *Negro-slaves*; and these three sorts are exceeding numerous, for according to a calculation not long since made, the *Masters* and *Servants* did amount to about 50000, and the *Negroes* to about double the number.

The

and Ginger, are here
and Vessels have
Ports of England
foreign parts. And
as are necessary
their Plantations;
that the better the

Coal, Brast, In-
Jamaica, and the

in which are four-
that may not be
spacious Street;
up by Planters
throughout beset
at its chief places

ridge, situate at
part of the Isle;
being large c-
The Town is
ce of well-buile
residence of the
the Scale of Trade,
their Store-houses
is ill seated, the
means the Spring-
and of a moorish
in the other parts
is, it hath two
in the midst, which
a great Guns, &c.
seated on Ned-

four leagues Lec-
Ship; which
ongly defended

in Brissoll; hath
wood trade; and
dist-works; and

two leagues,
lat-form in the
whets; and here
parishes are of
account, viz.
e, Spiker-boy,

parts, to wit Ma-
te forts are ex-
cise made, the
Negroes to a-
The

The Masters for the most part, live at the height of pleasure. The Servants at the expiration of five years, become Freemen of the Island, and employ their times according to their abilities and capacities, either to get a small Plantation, or to work at day labour in other Plantations, or else to exercise their Trades, if so capacitated. And the Negro-slaves are never out of their bondage, and the Children they get are likewise perpetual Slaves.

The chiefest stock of a Planter consists in his Servants and Slaves; and these they buy on Ship-board, as men buy Horses in a Fair, and according as they are handsome, lusty, young, and well-shapen, either men or women, they give more or less: The general rates for Christian Servants being about 10 l. but if a Joiner, Carpenter, Smith, or the like useful trade far more. And for Negro-men 20 l. and for Women about 15 l.

The Maintenance of the Servants and Negro-slaves, as to their Dyes, Apparel and Lodging, is very mean, especially the Negroes. But as for the Master-Planters, Merchants, Factors, and Strangers, they fare very well, having their curious Dishes, and are very costly in their Apparel.

Every Sunday (which should be set apart for the service of God) they employ either in getting of the bark of Trees, and making ropes therewith, which they truck away for shirts, drawers, and the like; or else spend the day in dancing, wrestling, or the like recreations, which they much delight in. And in their dancing they use very antick actions, their hands having more of action then their feet, and their head then either; nor do the men and women dance together but apart; and the Master to which they dance is a sort of Kettle-drummer one bigger then another, which makes a strange, various, and unharmonious noise.

This Isle is governed by Laws assimilated to those of England, for all matters either Civil, Ecclesiastick, Criminal, Maritime, or Martial; yet not without some few appropriate to themselves, which are not repugnant to the Laws of this Nation. And for the execution of these Laws, they have their several Courts of Judicature, and Officers to administer Justice, having five Sessions yearly, besides inferior Courts held monthly in each of the four Circuits which this Isle is divided into, from which Appeals may be made to the Supreme Courts. Here are also Justices of the Peace, Constables, Church-wardens, and Tything-men. And at the Governours pleasure (who at present is the Right Honorable William Lord Willoughby, Baron Willoughby of Parham, &c.) he calleth an assembly for the making of new Laws (so as not contrary to those of England,) and for the abolishing of old; which said Assembly is much of the Nature of our Parliament, and doth consist of the Governour as Supream, his ten Council as so many Peers, and two Burgesses chosen by the Commonalty out of each Parish.

St. CHRISTOPHERS, so called from Christopher Columbus the first Island discovered thereof, situate in the Latitude of 17 degrees and 25 minutes, and in circuit about 75 miles. The Land lyeth high and mountainous in the midst, from which spring several Rivers, which oft-times, by reason of the Raines that fall down the Mountains, are over-bowen to the great damage of the Inhabitants.

The soil is light and sandy, and very apt to produce several sorts of Fruits, Provisions, and Commodities, as Sugar, Tobacco, Cotton, Ginger, &c. This Isle by reason of its several great and steepy Mountains, between which are Springs of hot and sulphurous water, with horrid Precipices, and thick Woods, is rendered very impassable through the midst; and the

steep ascents of the *Mountains* are divided into several *Stages* or *Stairs*, where are spacious ways.

On the *Sea-side* there is a *Salt-plot* called *Gul de sa*, and not far from the said *Salt-plot*, there is a small *Island* of Land, which reacheth within a mile and a half of the *Ile of Nieves*.

Its derivation
and Inhabitants.

The whole *Ile* is divided into four *Quarters* or *Cantons*, two of which are possessed by the *English*, and two by the *French*; which party are not so well watered as those of the *English*, but are better for *Tillage*, and not so *hilly*.

Its Ports.

The *English* are more populous then the *French*, and have two fortified places, one commanding the great *Haven*, and the other a descent not far from *Poins de sable*. The *French* have four strong *Fort*s, of which one hath Regular works like a *Castel*; that of most note commandeth the *Haven*, and is called *Basse-Terre*. And both the *English* and the *French* keep constant Guard at their *Fort*s, placed at the entrance of the Paths which lead to the several *Wards*, for the better security of each other.

Its Churches.

Towns populated by the French.

Here are five *Churches* in those parts belonging to the *English*, viz. one at *Sandy-point*, one at *Palm-tree*, another near the great Road, and two at the inlet of *Cayenne*, with many fair structures. And the *French*, besides their several *habitations*, dispersed up and down in their *Quarters*, have at *Basse-Terre* (near the *Haven* where the *Ships* lye at Anchor) a *Town* of a good bigness, whose *Houses* are well built of *Brick*, *Free-stone*, and *Timber*; where the *Merchants* have their *Store-houses*, and is well inhabited and traded unto. Here is a fair and large *Church*, also a publick *Hall* for the administration of Justice, likewise an *Hospital* for such as cannot get cure at their *Houses* of their diseases; and for its defence a stately *Castle*, (being the residence of the Governour) most pleasantly seated at the foot of a high *Mountain* not far from the *Sea*, having spacious *Courts*, delightful *Walks* and *Gardens*, and enjoyeth a curious prospect.

Island of Nieves described.

NIEVIS, or *MEVIS*, a small *Ile* of not above eighteen miles in circuit, seated near unto *St. Christophers*, and in the *Latitude* of 17 degrees and 19 minutes.

A Mountain of a great height.

In this *Ile* there is but one *Mountain*, and that seated in the midst thereof, which is of a great eminency, but of an easie access, and clothed with *Trees* from its summit to the bottom; and about this *Mountain* are the *Plantations* which reach to the *Sea-shore*.

Its fertility, Springs, &c.

It is indifferent fertile both store of *Lyeer*, and other Game for hunting; and hath divers *Springs* of fresh water, and one of a hot and mineral water, not far from whose Spring-head are *Baths* made, which are much frequented for the curing of several distempers in the body of man.

Its Inhabitants and trade.

It is inhabited by about 3 or 4000, who live well, and drive a trade for such things as they have occasion for, by exchanging such *Commodities* as the *Ile* produceth, as *Sugar*, *Cotton*, *Ginger*, *Tobacco*, &c.

Its Churches, Fort, and Store-house.

It is a well governed *Colony*, where Justice is duly administered, and all Vices severely punished. For Divine worship it hath three *Churches*; and for its further defence a strong *Fort* for the security of the *Ships* in the Road, called *Bath-boy*; and for the accommodation of its *Inhabitants* a publick *Store-house*.

Island of Antego described.

This *Ile* (as the rest of the *Caribbees*) is troubled with *Chigars*, *Musketts*, *Morigans*, and other *Sting-flies*, which do much annoy the *Inhabitants*.

ANTEGO, seated in the *Latitude* of 16 degrees and 11 minutes, about 6 or 7 *Leagues* in length, and in many places as much in breadth; of a difficult access, and very dangerous for shipping, by reason of the *Rock* that encompass it.

American Plantations.

341

It hath some few Springs of *Fresh water*, besides which the *Inhabitants* which are about 8 or 900, have made several *Cisterns* and *Ponds* for the preserving of *Rain-water*.

Here are great plenty of most sorts of *Wild-fowl*; nor is it wanting in its Provision of *Venison* and tame *Cattle*; and for *Fish* it hath great abundance, amongst which is the *Sword-fish*, which of all others would be the chief in the *Sea*.

The *Commodities* that this *Isle* affordeth are *Sugar*, *Indigo*, *Ginger*, *Tobacco*, &c. its Commodities.

St. VINCENT, in the *Latitude* of 16 degrees, of about 20 miles in length, and 15 in breadth; and of a fertile soil, yielding abundance of *Sugar-Canes*, which grow naturally without planting. It is well watered with *Rivers*, and affordeth many safe *Roads* and convenient *Bays* for shipping; but at present not much inhabited by the *English*. Island of St. Vincent described.

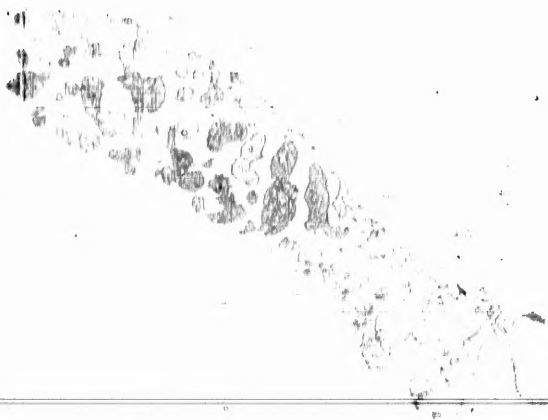
DOMINICA, seated in the *Latitude* of 15½ degrees, of about 12 leagues in length, and 8 in breadth; is very mountainous, yet not without many fertile *Valleys*, which produce several *Commodities*, but chiefly *Tobacco*, and be of some account, if that the *English* could but subdue the *Natives* who are *Canibals*, and do much annoy them. Island of Dominica described.

MONTSERRAT, seated in the *Latitude* of 17 degrees, of a very small extent, not exceeding 10 miles in length, and less in breadth; It is much inclined to *Mountains*, which are well clothed with *Cedar* and other *Trees*; and the *Valleys* and *Plains* are very fertile. It is most inhabited by the *Irish*, who have here a *Church* for Divine worship. Island of Montserrat described.

ANGUILLA, in the *Latitude* of 18 degrees, and 31 minutes, is about 10 leagues in length, and 3 in breadth; an *Isle* but slenderly inhabited, and esteemed not worth the keeping. Island of Anguilla described.

BARBADA, in the *Latitude* of 17½ degrees, of no great extent, not exceeding 15 miles in length: nor is it of any considerable account to the *English*, who are the possessors thereof; yet is it found to be of a fertile soil, and well stored with *Cattle*, *Sheep*, &c. and would produce good *Commodities*, were it well managed to the advantage of the *Inhabitants*. Island of Barbada described.

A N



100

1

1

1

1